

The Journal and Courier

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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER PUBLISHED IN CONNECTICUT.

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THE CARRINGTON PUBLISHING CO.

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Notice.

We cannot accept anonymous or return rejected communications. In all cases the name of the writer will be required, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The legal rate of interest in Kansas is 10 per cent., and a bill to reduce the rate to 8 per cent. was defeated recently in the legislature. It was alleged, as a reason for the defeat of the bill, that capitalists would not lend money in that State at 8 per cent., while they are glad to get 4 and 5 per cent. in other States. Good credit is a useful thing to have.

The unit used in measuring the strength of electric currents was first called an "ampere" by the French Electric Congress of 1821, the name being given to it in honor of Andre Marie Ampere, the French scientist, who elucidated the theory that the magnetism of the earth is the result of electric currents circulating around it from east to west.

Another trust. An arrangement has been made in San Francisco involving the sale of 19,000,000 gallons of wine and the leasing of six of the largest wineries in the State. The purchaser and lessee is the California Wine Association, an organization of the principal wine dealers in San Francisco. The association recently purchased 4,000,000 gallons of the crops of last year and 1893 at 12½ cents a gallon, and contracted for 5,000,000 gallons a year for three succeeding years, the latter to be fixed by future markets.

Means of support are not always visible. On the person of a vagrant who was arrested at South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, for having no visible means of support, it is said there was found by those who searched him: Four loaves of bread, three pounds of bologna, one and one-half pounds of coffee, two pounds of mutton chops, one pint of salt, sixteen breakfast rolls, two large pieces of bread and butter, one razor, one pocket-knife, one bar of soap, one looking-glass, one comb, one pipe, one pound of smoking tobacco and \$5.86 in cash.

A bill which has for its object the formation of "the Greater Pittsburgh" has been introduced into the Pennsylvania legislature. It is proposed to incorporate in one municipality all the cities and populous boroughs of Alleghany county, and give the new Pittsburgh a radius of about fifteen miles. In 1890 the census gave this territory a population of 351,117, but it probably contains now 500,000 people. It supports seventy-seven banks, with deposits aggregating \$122,800,000, which is a greater financial strength than any of thirty-four states out of the forty-four. In this territory is produced 50 per cent. of all the plate glass made in the United States, 35 per cent. of the country's steel production, and 18 per cent. of the country's pig iron. Pittsburgh is also a port of entry, with 107 steamboats and 4,000 barges, with a tonnage of 560,000.

Wenzel Jamnitzer's golden centerpiece, the most exquisite piece of German goldsmith's work ever produced, is about to be lost to Germany. It is three feet high, the upper portion, held up by a female figure, representing the earth, and was made for the Nuremberg town council in 1546. The material is silver, gilded and enamelled; the artist was paid 1,325 gulden for his work. At the beginning of the century it was bought by a merchant named Merkel, in whose family it remained till sold in 1880 to the Frankfurt Rothschilds, and was known to sightseers as the Merkel centerpiece. The late Emperor Frederick III, when crown prince, saw the work and obtained a promise from the owner that if it was ever sold he should have the first refusal, but he was unwilling to pay the \$200,000 which the Rothschilds gave for it. By the will of Meyer Karl von Rothschild's widow, the art treasures of the Frankfurt house, including the Jamnitzer piece, are bequeathed to the Paris and London families. Some German papers, in consequence, ask for a law like that of Italy prohibiting the exportation of works of art without the permission of the government.

It appears from the Harvard quinquennial catalogue that Oliver Wendell Holmes did not receive the degree of master of arts until nine years after the degree of doctor of laws had been conferred upon him by his alma mater, and three years after he had been hon-

ored with the highest titles by Edinburgh, Cambridge and Oxford. The Boston correspondent of the Critic says that some time before commencement in 1889 Dr. Holmes wrote a witty letter to the Governing Board of Harvard saying that the university had often honored him, and that he had received from it the degrees of A. B., M. D. and LL. D., but he had never yet received the degree of A. M. from any college. He would not presume to point out this fact, had not Harvard already given him the highest degree, which might be assumed to include the lower; still he felt that nothing would please him better than to be a master of arts of Harvard. The letter was in a modest, unassuming tone, not making a request, but proffering a suggestion. He closed it in this characteristic manner: "I A. M. yours, etc., Oliver Wendell Holmes." Of course his hint was acted on, and the genial Autocrat was made an honorary master of arts sixty years after his graduation.

One of the landmarks of St. Louis, the old homestead which was built by Pierre Chouteau 125 years ago, has been taken down by his great-grandson of the same name and removed, to be put up and preserved on the bluffs at Carondelet, where the family now resides. Before the work of razing the old building was begun, each timber was marked so that it could be restored to its old place when the house is put together again. The first Pierre Chouteau built it for a country home. Every piece of timber which went into the house was cut on the ground. In it is a great deal of black walnut, which at that time was plentiful, but has since become very valuable. All the planks used were cut out by hand. The walnut had to be sawed, but the other timber was chopped. When originally built, the house was an old-fashioned log cabin, but it was afterwards covered by a framework of weather boards. Additions were also made on both sides. When set up, the structure will appear simply as the old log house without framework or additions. Pierre Chouteau acquired the land on which the cabin stood by grant from the Spanish government about the year 1770. The family sold the land a few years ago to a syndicate, which has divided it into lots and put it on the market again. The family still has in its possession the original Spanish grant.

MORE UNIFORMITY NEEDED.

There is a demand for uniformity in the divorce laws and the bankruptcy laws of the different States. And there is another branch of human activity in this country that is much in need of more uniform regulation by law than now exists. This is the kissing of a woman by a man against her will. Of course it is not possible to make a rule that will equally apply to all cases of such kissing. There is a difference in the quality and value of the kissing. A man should not be charged as much for kissing some women against their will as he ought to be for so kissing some others. The circumstances should also be taken into account. The varying intensity of the will that is kissed against should be considered. But when all is said that can be said concerning the differences in such kissing the fact will remain that there is not enough uniformity in the legal treatment of it. For instance, within the last week a Missouri man has been fined \$2,500 for kissing a woman against her will, while in Illinois a transgressor of the same kind had to pay only \$15. It is reasonably clear that the Missouri man paid too much or the Illinois man paid too little. There are cynics who would say that even the Illinois man paid too much. However this may be there can't be any such real difference between Illinois and Missouri kissing as there is between \$15 and \$2,500. There is no such difference as that between Connecticut and Massachusetts kissing.

Of course a man ought to be severely punished for kissing a woman against her will in any State, even in the state of matrimony. But \$15 will go a great many times in \$2,500.

THE SHRINKAGE.

A while ago the New York Tribune made bold to say that this country is poorer by six thousand millions of dollars than when Cleveland was inaugurated. The accuracy of this remark was questioned, and the Tribune made some figures in support of its assertion. Those figures are very impressive. If anybody thinks the Tribune over-estimated the shrinkage he will change his mind after reading them. We call the careful attention of our readers to them.

The true value of real and personal property June 1, 1890, according to the census, was \$65,000,000,000, and the increase in ten years has been 40 per cent. None will deny that the gain in the years of maximum prosperity which followed the census was greater per year than in the previous decade. But at the census rate the increase in two years and nine months to March, 1893, would have been 13.5 per cent., making the total wealth \$73,775,000,000. Does it seem incredible that in two years of the worst disasters known for half a century the value of property has decreased 8.8 per cent., considerably less than its previous increase in two years and nine months? Wall street deals chiefly in stocks and

bonds, and the average price of stocks on the day Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated was \$61.99, but on February 16, 1895, it was \$46.23, the decline being 25.4 per cent. Wall street surely should not be incredulous at the thought that other property has lost less than half as much as the property it chiefly handles. On \$5,000,000,000 of stocks the decline, at \$15.76 per share, would be \$788,000,000. And half as large a loss in proportion on \$6,000,000,000 of bonds, and the decline in railroad securities alone would reach \$1,268,000,000. But the trusts, industrial, telegraph and telephone, sleeping-car, and other such stocks dealt in here, amount to about \$1,000,000,000. The average for the most important of these was \$79.46 March 4, 1893, and has fallen to \$50.83, a loss of about 35 per cent., making in market value \$280,000,000 more. These losses would aggregate \$1,548,000,000, already more than a quarter of the distrusted estimate for all property.

Next take farming property; the agricultural department reports a loss of \$662,000,000 in two years in the value of animals on farms, more than a quarter of the entire value January 1, 1893. A like loss on the live stock not on farms, by the census \$617,000,000 in value, would be \$154,000,000 more. Wheat has fallen from 80 cents at New York to 56 cents, a loss of 30 per cent.; cotton has fallen from 9.12 to 5.62 cents, a loss of 38 per cent.; pork from \$19.50 to \$11.25 per barrel, a loss of 42 per cent. It is not difficult to see that prices of all farms must have been affected by such a fall in the chief products, and every one knows of the tremendous decline in real estate and the many foreclosures which came with the panic of 1893. The farm real estate and implements were valued at \$13,278,000,000 in 1890. When the chief products have fallen 30 to 40 per cent., and the live stock used in connection with farms has fallen 25 per cent., will any one doubt that the decline in farms and implements has been over 10 per cent.? If not, this property and all live stock together must have lost \$2,145,000,000 in value.

What is the change in value of manufactured products, reckoned in the census as represented by \$4,524,000,000 of capital? Iron products as a whole have fallen 30 per cent., since March 1, 1893, and a good many large concerns have been bankrupted. Out of the blast furnaces of the United States only 47 per cent. in capacity were in operation February 1. Had this vast iron industry, with an eighth of all the manufacturing capital, lost nothing? Does a comparison of manufacturing stocks, chiefly textile, show no loss? With about an eighth of the hands employed in manufacturing in November, 1892 reported idle last November, and many others employed part time, there is also the well known fact that a great many concerns are now running without profit in hope of better times. Judged by earning power, it seems quite within reason to infer that manufacturing property has lost about a sixth of its value, or \$1,000,000,000. It cannot be said how much of the value of mines and quarries, \$1,291,000,000 according to the census, was included in the manufacturing valuation. But some large losses have also been sustained in the property not so included. The silver output, decreasing \$22,000,000 in value in two years, represents a loss of at least \$200,000,000 in value of silver mines. In the silver on hand, \$600,000,000, the decline of 24 cents per ounce means a loss of \$100,000,000. Already a loss of \$5,019,000,000, or more than five-sixths of the supposed loss in value of all property, has been so traced that the estimate can hardly be considered unreasonable. Yet only about half the total property has been considered. There remain other real estate, about \$24,000,000,000, furniture, carriages, etc., amounting to about \$5,000,000,000 more; steamship property on oceans, lakes and rivers, of unknown value; merchandise in stock, \$752,000,000, and other items. Does any one suppose that there has been no decline in such property? If about \$33,000,000,000 of property already considered has sustained a loss of \$5,019,000,000, or 15 per cent., it is believable that the \$24,000,000,000 remaining of the census valuation has lost less than 5 per cent.? Necessarily such estimates are but approximate, and the only object here is to show that, instead of an intentional or careless exaggeration, the statement made was well within the limits of probability. In fact, the data collected when the statement was made fairly indicated that the loss would be largely understated, and intentionally, in naming \$6,000,000,000.

For it is generally not far from safe, where the three greatest industries of a country, manufactures, agriculture and transportation, are especially affected, to reckon that at least half a long continued loss in the volume of business transacted is proportionally reflected in the resulting salable or earning value of property. The exchanges at all clearing houses have been 25 per cent. less for the past year than in the twelve months before Mr. Cleveland's inauguration. Half that rate would mean a loss of about an eighth of the entire property in the country two years ago, which would be over \$9,000,000,000. But the country is so rich in resources, and so mighty in the energies and recuperative power of its people, and works so wonderfully to build and to plant for the future even in the worst of times, that a third of the roughly indicated loss was thrown off for the sake of safety. The Tribune has amply proved its

case. Had it said ten thousand millions instead of six thousand it wouldn't have been wild.

FASHION NOTES.

Far Away and Near at Hand Styles. There is every indication that the coming spring and summer styles will favor perfection of fit and simplicity of outline. The shirt waist and dark skirt get up will be as fashionable and as pretty as ever, and the outing dress will appear early in the season with its widely belted skirt, its change of shirt waists and its natty little half-open bodice. The loose jacket will be the



popular bodice for this sort of rig and the gown will again be admitted as correct. A little millinery jacket with a close fitted eon-point back, and a pair front—that is, a front that fastens trimly from the collar to the waist with close set buttons, will be, perhaps, the novelty. These little footman jackets can be worn either closed or open, and are particularly natty either way. For traveling a wiry, smooth surfaced tweed is shown in shawl plaids made in outing fashion, and with silk bodice of plaid to match the tweed. This is a new and expensive idea, the silk and tweed being manufactured together to match.

For sticks to the jackets of early spring and its hold promises to be a tenacious one. Persian lamb and Thibet both in black and in white are much used for edging them, and they are sensible trimmings for they wear forever and are always rich looking. Either of them or feather gullion will serve well on the jacket sketched. Raisin colored cloth is the fabric used for it, its plait-iron and yoke being black velvet. Fur has found a new lodgment in- doors on house shoes. These are finished with an edge of sable tail, and a dear little head with mouth open and glittery eyes nestles on the instep. Any one inclined to joking would be tempted to pencil on the lady's sole, "Beware of the dog!" FLORETTE.

George Washington.

In seventeen hundred and thirty-two, in history we are told, A child was born at Bridges Creek, Of parents brave and bold.

An ordinary child was he, Who yelled with all his might; But ere he grew to manhood, That yelling turned to fight.

He conquered all the nations, Including Johnny Bull, And then became our president, Because he had a pull.

While there he made a dandy; He straightened out the land, And held all men in office, 'Neath his almighty hand.

How we would like to see him back In the chair where Grover sits; He'd look around and then, I guess, He'd give those fellows fits.

I think perhaps that Grover, too, Would welcome such a change, For that he's tired of ruling Is only passing phrase.

He hasn't made a grand success Since he was re-elected, And many men who helped him in Wish now he'd been rejected.

How strange 'twould seem to Washington To ring a tiny bell, And then take down a rubber tube Thro' the end of which to yell.

What would he say of congress And this old income tax? He'd push the bell upon the wall, And say, "Go get an axe."

Then he would see him cutting, But not upon a tree; He'd hit the men who passed that bill, And yell with fiendish glee.

Then he would say to Carlisle, "My friend, you'd better retire; The most you've done since you've been in Is to rouse the people's ire."

Now, that would please old Carlisle; 'Twould ease his troubled mind; Could he but shake the office And a way to sneak could find.

prize." "What's he mad about then?" "Well, it was a picture of cows, and it was awarded the prize for the best picture of sheep."—Judy.

"I wouldn't swear that way," said the kind-looking old lady mildly. "Bless your soul, ma'am, you couldn't. It takes years of truck-driving to come anywhere near it," responded the gentleman whose team had balked across the car-track.—Cincinnati Tribune.

An honest Yorkshireman who had averted a great peril by an act of heroism was much complimented for his bravery. One lady said: "I wish I could have seen your feat." Whereupon, he pointing to his pedal extremities, said: "Well, there they be, mum."—Tit-Bits.

Drinkwater—What a fool you are, Jagster, to waste so much money on whiskey! Supposing you only spend 25 cents a day, that would be \$90 at the end of the year. Jagster—Would it, though? I believe I'll quit. Great Scott! what a high old time a fellow could have on \$90!—Puck.

How dear, oh, how dear, are the scenes of my childhood? One hundred per foot, and possibly more, But they passed along since from my family's possession, And that, let me tell you, is why I feel sore.

—Detroit Tribune.

"Out in Oregon," said a man from that state, "the air is so clear that you can see the peak of Mt. Shasta in California, from the peak of Mt. Hood in Oregon, a distance of 276 miles." "Here in the east we can see farther than that," "Oh, come now," it was a fact. The moon is 240,000 miles away, but we can see it on a clear night."—Life.

VOTING MACHINE INSPECTED.

Governor and Legislators Pleased With Its Working—The Apparatus on Exhibition in Hartford This Week.

Hartford, Feb. 14.—Governor Coffin and the members of the legislature and many other distinguished gentlemen including Colonel N. G. Osborn of New Haven had an opportunity of inspecting the Myers voting machine at the capitol to-day. The McTammany machine did not show up nor any of its representatives. There was nothing but admiration expressed for the Myers machine. It seemed much more in reality than it had in description and all who saw it remarked upon the wonderful ingenuity of the contrivance.

The new voting machine was put up in the west capitol corridor on the same floor with the assembly room and near the office of the governor. It had been knocked about on the railroad and rescued from the hard knocks of a freight office, yet when it was put together the machinery worked without a hitch and Wayne Meyers, a relative of the inventor who accompanied the machine, had it all ready for inspection within a few hours. He said that he had found that the machinery would stand any usage. It is put together loosely and he remarked to a Post reporter that he was confident that he could let the machine lie at the bottom of a river until it rusted and then take it up and it would work as successfully as if spick and span from the foundry.

Mr. Myers said he had come direct from an election near Syracuse where the machines were tried and found perfectly satisfactory. Men voted in twenty-five seconds who had never seen the machine before. He also showed the reporter a dispatch from Canton, N. Y., saying: "The largest vote to-day ever polled in this district. Five hundred and twenty-seven votes cast. Myers voting machines were used in this and adjoining towns. It is a great triumph. William DeLancey, totally blind, voted unassisted in seventy seconds." The machine that is ready for inspection at the capitol is so arranged as to

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For Men's and Youth's business, negligee and

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PUREST AND BEST.

MAIL
POUCH
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URE.

HARMLESS, SATISFYING

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show its working completely. One wall is removed to show what is being done inside. The machine is of sheet iron, a little larger than the booths now in use in this state.

Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Myers will be at the capitol some days to exhibit the machine. The members of the city government inspected it this forenoon. A hearing concerning voting by machines was held before the judiciary committee.

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Protect his chest!

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Balance of our Winter stock at tempting prices.

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Cravenettes,

single and triple cape, lined and unlined, from

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The Brightest, newest Spring patterns in pretty

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with the puffiest kind of sleeves, 75 and 98c

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